

## PARIS

### To the Last Dot

No voyage has ever been planned so meticulously as de Gaulle's tour of ten Latin American nations, scheduled to begin 20 September. He has prepared every address of even a minute or two, and memorized it in the local language. The ten French ambassadors were ordered last winter to prepare detailed dossiers on the local situation and personalities, which have been in Paris since April. De Gaulle has been fully briefed on every person he will

# Abroad

meet. The exact position and movements of each important individual at every public ceremony (*e.g.*, laying a memorial wreath) have been mapped in advance. A doctor sent from France has informed the main hospital at each stop of de Gaulle's blood type, and has made stand-by arrangements for helicopters and ambulances. Vast local security precautions—especially in Rio and Buenos Aires, where a number of Secret Army exiles are living, and in Caracas, where the FALN goes in for spectacular stunts—will be backed up by the notorious gorillas of de Gaulle's entourage. The cruiser, *Colbert*, to which de Gaulle will transfer twice in the course of the voyage, left Toulon early in September. As a final touch, a Rouault and a Utrillo have been added to the décor of the quarters de Gaulle will occupy.

## BUENOS AIRES

### He Will Return

It is believed that an agreement has been reached providing for the return of Juan Perón before the end of this year. Details were discussed in a conference held with General Perón late in August in Madrid. Contrary to widespread expectations, the Peronist movement did not fade away when its leader went into exile. It continues strong, especially in the trade unions, and has blocked achievement of political stability. Presumably the present government has entered into some sort of deal with the Peronist union leaders. Perón himself has lately been speaking in terms of a "third force" international strategy, à la de Gaulle, independent of both Moscow and Washington. His reappearance in Argentinian politics will undoubtedly strengthen the Gaullist tendency in that country, which will be getting a boost throughout Latin America from de Gaulle's tour. Because of the anti-U.S. implications, the Argentinian Communists are maintaining their long-time cooperation with the Peronistas.

## BIRMINGHAM

### British Backlash

Although the total number of non-whites in Britain is somewhat less than three quarters of a million, "the backlash" is entering into this autumn's election campaign, as in the United States. In 1962 Parliament passed the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, which extended restrictions on immigration to the Commonwealth nations. Labor

voted against the Act, and made it a prime political target. The strength of the backlash is indicated by Labor's sudden reversal this month, in the midst of the election campaign, with an endorsement of a restrictive policy. The non-whites—Pakistani, Indians, West Indians and some Africans—are concentrated in the London and Birmingham regions, where several close electoral contests may be decided by the backlash effect. Non-white competition for housing—a perennial British scarcity—is felt even more keenly than competition for jobs; and with respect to both it is the ranks of Labor rather than of the Tories that are chiefly aroused. There has been more feeling against the Pakistani and Indians, because of their rigid cultural apartheid, than against the West Indians; but lately, annoyance at Kenya's expulsions of Britons and sympathy for Southern Rhodesian whites has contributed to anti-Negro sentiment.

## UNITED NATIONS

### The Non-nuclear Explosion

The UN's "Demographic Yearbook" for 1963, just published, presents a picture of the population explosion more alarming than ever. On Dec. 31, 1963 there were 63



Punch

"Let's get the hell outa here.  
Correction. My advice is, let's  
get the hell outa here."

million more people in the world than on Jan. 1, 1963: a rate of increase of 2.1%, up from 1.8% in 1962. A continuation of this rate would mean fifty times the present population in less than two centuries. As usual, the underdeveloped countries have the highest rates: 5.1% for Mauritania, for example, and 4.9% for Burundi (5% means a doubling of the population in about fifteen years). Europe still lags, relatively, at 0.9%, but is expected to speed up in the immediate future. Cambridge Prof. A. S. Parkes has summed up the now inescapable dilemma in quiet academic rhetoric: "Some more positive human limiting factor is evidently required if we are to avoid the harsh limiting factors of nature."

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